

PLATT WILL CALL ON ROOSEVELT.

The Governor Refuses to Call on Him, So He Will Call on the Governor.

THEY MAY MEET TO-DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The Senator, Finding His Pride a Pleasanter Dose Than Roosevelt, Prepares to Swallow It and Make the Best of Black.

"SENATOR PLATT KNOWS WHERE HE CAN FIND ME."

Tell Senator Platt I am the Executive of the State. I will not disgrace my office or the people of this State by seeking a renomination at his hands. It would be a calamity if one man could nominate or renominate a candidate for Governor. I have an office in Albany. Should Mr. Platt wish to see me, he can see me here. On Saturday I shall be in Washington. If Mr. Platt wishes to see me there he can do so.—Governor Black to Chairman Barnes, of the Republican State Executive Committee.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Governor Black has scored a brilliant victory. He has Mr. Platt beating a hasty and disorderly retreat.

Unless the publication of this stiffens the yielding pride of Platt, he will have met with and conferred with Governor Black before the expiration of forty-eight hours.

This conference will occur in Washington, whether the Governor went to-day, and for which point Senator Platt starts to-morrow morning, unless the recital of these facts causes him to change his mind.

Mr. Platt wants peace. He has become disturbed over the stern and unbending attitude of Black and his faithful lieutenants, Pavn and Aldridge. He desires to talk "compromise," and the programme decided upon involves the journeying of Mr. Platt to Washington to meet the Governor.

It may be stated on the highest authority that Governor Black refused point blank to call on Senator Platt. Two weeks ago Mr. Platt suggested to "Lion" Pavn that he would be glad to discuss a prospective Senatorship with Black for Black if Black would call on him. The Governor ignored the suggestion.

Platt Knows Where to Find Me. Four days ago William Barnes, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, called formally on Messrs. Black and Pavn and requested the Governor to seek out Platt and arrange a basis for harmonious action.

"Tell Senator Platt I am the Executive of the State," said Governor Black, in effect, "I will not disgrace my office or the people of this State by seeking a renomination at his hands. It would be a calamity if one man could nominate or renominate a candidate for Governor. I have an office in Albany. Should Mr. Platt wish to see me, he can see me here. On Saturday I shall be in Washington. If Mr. Platt wishes to see me there he can do so. I shall be in New York for a few hours on my way to and from Washington. Mr. Platt can catch me en route."

The florid and youthful face of Mr. Barnes was steady when the full significance of this polite speech dawned upon his intellect.

"Want you call on the Senator?" asked Mr. Barnes, in helpless amazement.

"I cannot in justice to the office I occupy and the people of this State," replied the Governor. "But he can call on me without any impropriety."

And Lou Pavn Laughs. A complete report of this astonishing conversation was sent to Mr. Platt. The amiable and gentle person is described as

PLATT GETS MAD ABOUT ROOSEVELT.

Says It Is a Lie That Quigg Named the Colonel as His Candidate for Governor; He IS Hunting for a Candidate to Beat Black.

"Theodore Roosevelt is to be Senator Platt's candidate for Governor of New York." This announcement was made to-day by his lieutenant, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, as he left the White House.—Washington dispatch.

"Congressman Quigg never made any such statement. I have made no such statement to anybody. IT IS A LIE!"—Senator Platt to a Journal reporter yesterday.

HERE you have evidence that whether or not Congressman Quigg made the announcement attributed to him, his continual boomer of Colonel Roosevelt to shunt Governor Black off the track has yet to receive the authorized and public sanction of the chief of the Republican machine.

The statement of Senator Platt is the first he has made for publication since his deputy visited Colonel Roosevelt at Camp Wikoff and made to him a conditional tender of the nomination for Governor.

Politicians who digested the Senator's terse declaration interpreted it to mean that negotiations with Roosevelt have not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion, and that, whatever Quigg may assert or insinuate, Senator Platt has not up to this hour committed himself to Roosevelt.

Those who enjoy the Senator's confidence over with great positiveness that he will accept Roosevelt until he has from him a promise, written out, signed, sealed and attested in the presence of witnesses, that he will look after the machine "boys" should be nominated and elected. Such a document has yet to be prepared. Anti-Platt rosters for Roosevelt say that such a document will never come into existence; that Platt will be forced to accept Roosevelt without pledges of any sort, and that the Saratoga convention will be stampeded for the Colonel in spite of the Senator.

To substantiate this they point to the declarations of nearly half the Platt delegates from Erie, the pledging to the Colonel of Platt delegates in western, central and northern New York, in Westchester, New York and Kings counties, where Messrs. Appleton, Fletcher and others of the Senator's adjutants are hammering former Black men into line for Roosevelt.

But, felicitous to get such assurances from

wringing his hands when he heard of Black's "ingratitude." Four days' rumination had its effect, however, and to-day the news came that Mr. Platt would be in Washington on Saturday and Sunday, the same time Governor Black had announced that he would be there. The Governor manifested no outward sign of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Mr. Aldridge's face was stolid. Mr. Pavn, a child of nature, smiled broadly and said to his friends: "What did I tell you?"

This development in Republican politics is the most interesting of the moment. As the mountain refused to go to Mohammed, Mohammed sagely concluded he would go to the mountain. Just what this weakening of Mr. Platt's position in not doing perhaps he intends to try to induce Black to decline the gubernatorial nomination on the promise of getting the Senatorship. The Governor has refused once to entertain the proposition. Perhaps Senator Platt, tired of the Roosevelt boom, would like very much to get the Governor and give him the desired renomination. The meeting is arranged for to-morrow or Sunday unless Mr. Platt reconsiders his determination to travel to Washington to see the Governor.

Black Ready for Fight. The Black people ask for no favors or compromises. They say the Governor can be renominated and will be renominated without any special difficulty. They are willing to have a fight and are preparing for it to the best of their ability.

The Governor's friends wish it distinctly understood that Mr. Platt is opposed to Black not because of canal scandals, but because Governor Black refused to sanction three outrageous measures: First, the Ellsworth Press-gag bill; second, the Eldridge Railroad bill; third, the Burns Insurance bill.

The Ellsworth Anti-cartoon bill was a blow aimed at the liberty of the press, and its unconstitutionality impressed the Governor so much that he declared he would veto the bill if it came to him. Mr. Platt stormed and pleaded for Executive approval, but the Governor was adamant.

The Railroad bill and the Insurance bill were notorious "money" measures. The first meant millions to a road in the annexed district. The bill was intended to legalize every questionable enactment of previous years on the subject, and would have resulted in throwing out of court hundreds of just claims against the company.

The Burns Insurance bill was too odious to be handled with safety in public. Its effect would have been disastrous to policy holders. The bill removed every safeguard and protection insurance policy holders now have to the extent even of relieving companies of the necessity of notifying policy holders of the prospective lapse of their premiums. Mr. Platt was bitterly disappointed because the Governor killed these three bills.

The fact that Mr. Platt has arranged to go to Washington to meet Governor Black would indicate that the Senator is either very forgiving or very much alarmed.

SEVENTY-FIRST TO COME HOME THIS AFTERNOON.



Secretary Alger Extends the Furloughs for the Men of the Seventy-first to Sixty Days.

Furlough for the Seventy-first.

The Commanding General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.: Leave of absence to the officers and furloughs for sixty days are hereby granted the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry. You will designate an officer to receive and receipt for the property of the regimental officers and company officers of the regiment.

On the expiration of sixty days the Seventy-first New York will report to Camp Black, Hempstead, Long Island, for muster out.

Care should be taken to have the regimental and company records carefully boxed and sent to await the reassembling at expiration of leaves of absence and furloughs.

By order of the Secretary of War. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

best that could be got. Bouillon was set upon the table, and milk, sandwiches of all sorts and cold meats.

"It's a square meal that our heroes want," cried the mothers, and the boys of the Seventy-first are sure to get it after their march from the Battery northward to their armory.

TO PRESIDENT McKinley.—If the War Department cannot keep the soldiers from dis-ease, suffering and death, let the camps, the regiments must be mustered out at once and the heroes sent to their homes.

HEARTY RECEPTION TO LIEUT. WILLIAMS. The whole Steiny section of Queens Borough turned out last night to welcome home Alexander S. Williams, First Lieutenant of Company I, Seventy-first New York. Lieutenant Williams is a son of William H. Williams, a manufacturer in Steiny, and a nephew of former Inspector Alexander S. Williams, of the New York police, after whom he is named.

About one thousand men were in the parade, which was headed by a brass band and two drum corps. The G. A. R. post and the Knights of Pythias were in line, as well as the men employed by Lieutenant Williams's father.

At the Williams residence fully three thousand persons had gathered. Along the line of march all the houses were illuminated and fireworks were set off. At the house Lieutenant Williams was presented with a gold-mounted sword, purchased by public subscription, and a set of handsome equipments.

Afterward everyone went to the assembly rooms, where refreshments were served to all comers. Lieutenant Williams made an address, in which he recounted some of his experiences and told of the sufferings of the soldiers in Cuba.

GOOD NEWS OF LONG FURLONGS. WORD came from the War Department in Washington yesterday that the furloughs for thirty days granted to the men of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, now at Camp Wikoff, would be extended to sixty days.

The soldiers will be allowed to go to their homes, and at the expiration of sixty days are ordered to report at Camp Black, Hempstead, probably to be mustered out.

Secretary Alger, of the War Department, sent the following telegram to Governor Black:

"Seventy-first will be sent home on sixty days' furlough at once, and at the expiration of that time, assemble and muster out."

This is the order from the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington to the Commanding General at Camp Wikoff: "Leave of absence to officers and furlough for sixty days are hereby granted to the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry. You will designate an officer to receive and receipt for the property of the regimental officers and company officers of the regiment. On the expiration of sixty days the Seventy-first will report to Camp Black, Hempstead, Long Island, for muster out."

Care should be taken to have the regimental and company records carefully boxed and sent to these stations to await the reassembling at expiration of the leave of absence and furloughs.

By order of the Secretary of War. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

At once preparations began to be made for the final march of the New York regiment to its armory at Thirty-fourth street—a march that nearly every one seemed to agree ought to be made from the Battery up Broadway and Fifth avenue, so that the welcome due the gallant organ to the regiment gathered at the armory feast. The officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first and veterans of the old regiment got together and laid plans for a parade and a demonstration that should have the force and effect of a thousand military bands and a million lusty throats playing and singing in mighty chorus: "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!"

Colonel Wallace F. Downs went to Montauk Point to meet his officers. Lieutenant Colonel Smith telephoned to the armory from Camp Wikoff last night that he would send word the instant it was decided when the regiment would be able to leave their tents for the final march home. All the officers of the regiment are to meet in the armory at 1 o'clock this afternoon to discuss arrangements for the home-coming and the attendant demonstration.

Secretary Alger was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and he told some of the officers of the regiment that he would send word to the men of the Seventy-first Regiment that they would be home to-day. Up to midnight no definite word had been received at the armory.

Depot Quartermaster Khabali has arranged with the Long Island Ferry Company to have boats ready to take the Seventy-first Regiment from Long Island City to the Battery, when it shall be decided that the regiment shall march up Broadway.

Pine Silk Mixed Suits the Go. King's, the great clothiers, push heavy-weight men's suits to the front to-day; will introduce the new styles and offer to men's every fine silk mixed suit, sack and cutaway style, all sizes, at \$7.99, regular \$12 and \$15 quality. Remember, new, fresh heavy-weight goods; also all our medium weight suits, in all sizes, sold at \$5.95 and \$4.45 at King's, corner Broadway and Park place.

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